

PRICE THREEPENCE.

DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Required a pushing
HAND for the hosiery. J. H. Skinner, 401, George-st.

PARTNERSHIP.—The proprietor of a very extensive and lucrative general Store Business, in Queensland, would be happy to admit an active Partner, with a moderate capital, to assist in the management of the business, or otherwise, to act as buyer in Sydney. Letters to Commercial, HERALD Office, will be considered as confidential.

TO DRAPERS ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a good Dress HAND. Apply this morning, Fahey and Co.

TWO CLOCKMAKERS.—Required, a PERSON, to set a turret clock at the University. Apply E. T. Blacket, Esq., Mort's-buildings.

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted, a competent BUTCHER, to attend the shop and keep accounts; references required as to character, &c.; good wages given. Apply Sullivan and Drinan, Honeysuckle Point, Newcastle.

TO MERCHANTS and others.—Wanted, to place a YOUTH, quick at accounts, can write well, in an

TO SQUATTERS.—A GENTLEMAN is desirous of obtaining the MANAGEMENT of a Sheep or Cattle Establishment. He has had many years experience in the management of all kinds of stock and men, both in this and

the adjacent colony of Victoria. Address A. F. R.,
HERALD Office.

T E A M S Required to Row
for Lambing Flat
Goulburn
M.

Serro
 Orange.
 John Frazer and Co., 1, Barrack-street.
TENDERS required for Building PUNTS. Apply
 Talbot's Stores, Circular Quay.
WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply

WANTED, a single MAN to make kip boots. No. 8, Szah Ann-street, Strawberry-hill.

WANTED, to Buy Left-off Clothing. Mrs. Mansfield, next Theatre, Castlereagh-st. Notice attended to.

WANTED, a strong LAD A. Refs. Best Ware-

WANTED, a SITUATION as Housemaid, by a respectable Girl; references. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a strong, active young Woman, as Plain Cook. Apply to Mrs. Broughton, Stanmore Road.

WANTED, TO SELL, School, Shop, and Office Desks and Stools. Houlgate, 8, Church-hill.

WANTED, a healthy HOUSE, 4 roomed and kitchen Address: Drury Lane, Strand, Office

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply

WANTED, 5 **STONE-CUTTERS.** Corporation Works, Argyle-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Inquire at 300 George-street, opposite Margaret-street.

WANTED, single MAN, a practical gardener, to lay out a piece of ground. E. Chapman and Co.

WANTED, a good Ship's Cooking APPARATUS second-hand. E. Chapman and Co., 55, Pitt-st.

WANTED, two DRAYMEN. G. Price, 24, Harrington-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Bruce's Portrait Rooms, 215, George-street.

WANTED, MEN, to make and finish boots; and strong ROY. E. Kennedy, Rrakina-street.

WANTED, two good Farming MEN, This Day Apply at 10 a.m., T. McCaffrey, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, one that can wash well. Apply 370, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, for the country, a first-class male c

WANTED, A GIRL, to make herself useful, at Mrs. Caffyn's, a Hairdressing Rooms, 303, George-street.

WANTED, A COACH PAINTER. Larter, coach-builder, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, by a young Lady, a SITUATION,

WANTED, a WAITRESS, to assist in the bar. Mr. Philips, Exchange Hotel, Pitt-st., from 9 to 11.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Lemaire, 1
o'clock, opposite Market, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable young person as COOK and
Laundress. Good references required. 32 William-st.

WANTED, to purchase 3 or 4 KANGAROO DOGS
Gibson's Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, two well-bred weight-carrying HORSES in good condition. Gibson's Repository, 282, Pitt-st.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Laundress, Housemaids, useful Girls, General Servants, at Mrs. Cappa's office.

WANTED, a Carpenter and a Labourer. Apply 1

WANTED, a steady active MAN, accustomed to tavern business. Rainbow Tavern, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Cedar Frames Made; a weekly supply. W. Lawrence, dyer, 440, Kent-st., back of cathedral.

WANTED, a respectable Person to assist with

WANTED, a single MAN, to work in a store. Appl.
before 8 a.m., to 151, William-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, with reference from
the last situation. 84, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, SITUATION.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a first-class laundry maid. L. M., Mr. Princott, 217, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a strong man as GROOM, at M. Clark's Stables, 203, William-street.

WANTED, Garden LABOURERS for the Country Shepherd and Co., Darling Nursery, Sydney.

WANTED. a respectable little **GIRL**, to mind a baby
161, Bourke-street, near Stanley-street.

WANTED, at the Home, Darlinghurst, employment for
Cooks, Laundresses, ParLOUR and House Maids
General Servants.

WANTED. a single **MAN**, for a farm near Sydney.

WANTED, a strong, active LAD, for the store fitter's shop; wages, 15s. per week. Apply on Tuesday morning, at 8 a.m., to F. Lassetter, George-street.

Wanted, a competent **HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID**. None other need apply. Apply to Mrs Darley, Glenree Cottage, Paddington-street, Upper Paddington.

WANTED, for a Country Store, a young **MAN** who understands the Grocery, Ironmongery, and Wine and Spirit departments; no others need apply. Church Brothers, 74 and 76, Clarence-street.

WANTED, the **PUBLIC** to know that a first-class Dinner, consisting of Seven **Leaves**, will be served at the **Hotel**, 10, St. James's-street, on **Monday**, the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock.

WANTED to be known that T. Peters can sell men's, women's, and children's **BOOTS and SHOES**, also Men's Clothing, Hosiery, &c., as cheap as any other house in the trade. T. Peters, Clarence-street near Raffles-st.

WANTED, by a Married Man with a family, a SITUATION up country as a Teacher or Storekeeper; would be willing to make himself generally useful; can produce testimonials. Apply to A. B. C., Post-office, South Creek.

WANTED, by a family of long built experience, a **SITUATION**; the father as storekeeper or shop overseer, or to take a station with two flocks of sheep; the son as stock rider or bullock driver; the daughter as female servant. Apply A. M., West Maitland.

WANTED, to purchase a **STATION** in the Orange and District, suitable for a large family.

to 50,000 sheep, and stocked to the extent of about half the number. Prudences would be given to one not too far North, and within reasonable distance of a shipping port. Apply by letter to E. R., Post Office, 345 Box.

nla.gov.au/nla.news-pa

[illegible]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 8.

Mr. Liddell said that one of the most remarkable features of the debate had been lately presented by a member of the Government, of whose speech the

"To show the anomalies which exist in a few of the principal towns in the mode of rating, a house of 2s. a week in Liverpool would be considered of the gross estimated rental, or the annual value of £3, the landlord paying all rates and taxes and water rate. In London, a house of 10s. a week would be the same amount of taxes, for nearly so, would be considered of £4 gross estimated value; in Salford, £3 10s.; in Leeds, £4 5s.; in Bolton, £4 10s.; in Bradford, £3 12s.; in Halifax, £3 18s., varying in seven different towns between 10 and 30 per cent. The same anomaly exists in regard to all the other principal towns, and it is not possible to state more fully and minutely, this mode than the one now given."

answer. But the basis then adopted was a rough and ready mode of ascertaining the social status of the poor man, and the circumstances of the times were very different. In 1832 there were great and acknowledged grievances to remedy: rotten boroughs existed by the side of large and unrepresented cities. But all these defects had since been corrected, and any fresh measure introduced now ought at least to remedy the inequality of basis bequeathed by the former Act. This Bill, calling itself a Reform Bill, did not even pretend to deal with another

indiscriminate admission of the working classes would have the effect of superseding the existing classes altogether. (Hear.) The present was considered a small measure of Reform, it was spoken of, in fact, as an instalment; and on this subject he had often observed that the language used by advocates of Reform in and out of the House was widely different. (Hear.) In the course of the remarkable speech made during last autumn by the hon. member for Birmingham, he asked this question, "Why are you afraid of the un-enfranchised millions. Why marry keen house-rear-

that physically these young people would become debilitated and mentally degraded. It could not be otherwise, owing to the parents' anxiety to obtain remuneration for the services of their children at the earliest period. He did not grudge them the amount of wages thus obtained, but practically the children were precluded from obtaining that amount of education which would fit them for becoming valuable citizens hereafter. Yet this was the very stratum to which it was sought by the bill to extend the franchise. There was no need, therefore, to extend the

circle by giving votes to proposing to extend the matters stood, the door lay open to them, and they would not take the trouble to walk in. There was an Act passed to enable householders whose rates were compounded for to be placed upon the register by simply claiming that right. That was passed in 1851, and yet not until 1859 were any claims made, and now only one-third of those so entitled had taken the trouble to secure for themselves the right of voting. That was a proof of the apathy that existed.

Sir F. Goldsmid had no desire to take part in this debate until he heard the speech of the right hon. member for Calne; but he had ever since wished to do so, not because he fancied himself a fit antagonist to the right hon. member, but because he was convinced that many of his arguments derived their strength from the vigour with which his right hon. friend made his statements and the great fertility and ingenuity of his illustrations. His right hon. friend claimed peculiar authority with the House on account of his extraordinary knowledge of the subject, and his right hon. friend had not supported the resolution of 1860, which pointed directly to some such measure as this. Was he not a member of the Administration which brought forward the bill of 1860—that revoler, as he called it, which was partly loaded with the contents of the present bill, and which was afterwards, in the present views, were brought with destruction to the best interests of the country. He could understand

men of extreme political opinions; but there was no more ground for seeking to couple it with the opinions of those who raved about the right of every man indiscriminately to the franchise than with the opinions of those who raved about the divine right of Kings. There was no reason whatever for supposing that the assassin of William the Silent in the 16th century, or of Abraham Lincoln, in the 19th, was a leader in the abstract right of political equality. The right-hon. gentleman also disputed the propriety of lowering the franchise, because all who wished might obtain it under the present law, whereas

decency or morality. (A laugh.) Moreover, the right hon. gentleman was under a misapprehension as to the class of tenements which were wanting in the accommodation requisite for the observance of decency and morality. The tenements which really deserved that description were not the 48 or 46 houses to which he applied it, but miserable cottages let at 1s. 6d. or 2s. per week, the rates upon which were paid by the landlord. The right hon. gentleman also spoke about that bill swamping the present constituency, but his own state-

business and large manufacturers had great influence over the elections. If they had such an influence now, although a minority, why should they not have that influence under the proposed state of the law? Of late years especially our upper classes had exerted themselves successfully to improve the condition of their humbler fellow subjects and gain their confidence; and he believed they would still continue to do so, with the like happy results, if the franchise were lowered. The right hon. gentleman had also referred to an argument used by the hon. member for Huddersfield.

reason. He did not know that the House would be much assisted in arriving at a sound conclusion by bandying accusations of political cowardice, but if such accusations could be fitly made, it would rather be against those who desired to intrench themselves behind existing regulations, and feared to commit themselves to the good sense of the comparatively moderate addition which that bill would make to the present constituency. He viewed that measure without alarm or apprehension, because he had confidence in the growing intelligence of the people.

"The destiny of their country. He was astonished that any one who came at all into contact with the mass of the people should doubt their resolve to purpose to raise themselves out of this degrading position. He was astonished that any one should doubt the power of the people to do as they please. He saw no man who sat on that side of the House, and was sincerely desired to see the triumph of those measures that would still further promote the well-being and unity of the people, could wish the Liberal party voluntarily to commit suicide, as it unquestionably would, in order to attain a kind of *quasi-Toryism*. Nor was it worth while in a practical assembly like that to call upon members to break with their political allies, ruin their political prospects, and fly in the face of their principles in order to refuse to the working class their

he should say, as an instrument for obtaining that manhood suffrage on which they were bent. It was plain that they did not care for the bill, but only for the bills it might produce. Some philosopher or other had said that the reason why men pay respect to women was not because any particular woman was of any particular consequence (a laugh), but because they reserved her as the possible mother of heroes. That seemed to be the democratic feeling with regard to this proposal. What he feared was a geometrical progression in measures of that

from them and giving it to an untried class could be found in the allegation that they had misused the trust which during the last thirty years had been committed to them. The actual result of their political sway had been to give this country the wisest and most wholesome legislation, and, upon the whole, the most efficient administration of public affairs of which history presented an example. Those who looked with satisfaction and pride on the legislation of the last thirty years, and who loved the institutions of this country, must surely feel that it would be madness, itself, to shut the door against them.

the first realm of Christendom into a hell. It had been tried in the United States, and, to say the least, it had disappointed those who held it. It had been tried in our colonies, and every one who returned from them gave the same account of it as one which he had received only a few hours ago from an Australian gentleman, whose words were:—"The working of universal suffrage is as bad as can be; no decent man will have anything to do with politics; the corruption is awful." Upon the whole, then, there undoubtedly

were two sides to this question, to neither of which was it possible to shut their eyes. Then, the question was, what ought they to do? He had no claim, and he certainly had no wish, to obtrude advice upon others; but those who felt the force of these conflicting necessities would perhaps come to the same conclusion as himself, viz., that on the one hand, both for the sake of keeping faith towards those who had elected them, and because no other opportunity was afforded them of affirming the principle they sincerely held, that the working class must be raised to a fair share of power

one, and to prevent this one class from swamping the others by its mere mass. It appeared to him that it was to be the providing of such agencies that the moderate Liberals ought to devote their energies. It would be neither right nor practicable for them to reject the demand of the working class for citizenship; but it would be not only, but criminal lunacy, if they paved the way for republishing our institutions and overwhelming our property by sheer numbers. There was, then, no alternative whatever, except to face the difficulties that lay in the way, and accompany that gift by such arrangements as would secure to the existing electors, representing the invested property of the country, that ample share of political authority to which no man could deny their claim. Mr. Stansfeld followed.

any British subject or authorities pecuniary assistance or supplies, or the regular payment of wages for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostile operations from this kingdom as a base, is a grievance against which it is my duty to remonstrate, and for which to ask a remedy in their conviction and punishment." Mr. Adams calls upon her Majesty's Government to prevent further expeditions. In conclusion he says:—"President Lincoln is far from seeking causes of offence on the part of Great Britain," but only asks for what, it is the

of England, and have committed no act which could bring them within the provisions of the treaty for the mutual surrender of offenders. His lordship further said "he did not believe there was any foundation for the statement that the British authorities offered pecuniary assistance or supplies, or furnished regular payment of wages to persons forming the crew of the Alabama. With the pecuniary contributions of private individuals her Majesty's Government had no power to interfere." His lordship further assured Mr. Adams that everything would be done to prevent

which was placed on the Alabama had been placed on board of her by another British vessel sent from this kingdom for the purpose, and where were transferred Captain Semmes and his companions, the persons saved by the alleged humanity of Mr. Lancaster, for the ultimate object of destruction of life and property against the people of the United States. Whether I am correct or not in these statements, as yet founded only on information of a private character, time will not be long in establishing; should it prove to be so, your lordship will perhaps pardon me if I persist in your lordship's belief.

maintaining the opinion that neither was the act of Mr. Lancaster, in saving Captain Semmes from capture, humane, nor is the act of Her Majesty's Government, in protecting him, to be viewed as wholly within the limits of that sort of hospitality which it would value in any other nation if practised towards the people of Great Britain." In reference to Earl Russell's *tu quoque* regarding the Spanish Republic, Mr. Adams says:—"Were it expedient at this late date to enter upon an examination of the relative merits of the two Governments in the two very widely different cases, I should have no objection to

allowed them to active agents of the enemies of the United States, and they are in any way able, by evasion or otherwise, to use the British flag and register as a base for felonious depredations against the United States. Nor are we able to conceive of any remedy adequate to the present exigency but the recognition by Her Majesty's Government of the just and exclusive sovereignty of the United States in all waters and territories legally subject to the jurisdiction of this Government, and the recognition of the justness of its just effort. The welfare and prosperity of the British provinces on our borders are as seriously desired by us as they can be by the British Government. In practical sense these provinces are sources of wealth and influence for the United States, and we are anxious to see them flourish. We have proved that this is a sincere conviction, and our part by entering into relations of reciprocal free

repressal. Political agitation is as frequent in the British American provinces as it is here. It is not easy to foresee how soon revolutionary movements may appear there. Every provocation now given to Americans will be likely to be claimed as a precedent in that case for intrusion from this side of the lakes. Would it not be wise to establish a proper system of repression now, which would prove a rock of safety for both countries hereafter? — *Times*, May 25.

1862, and then to call a meeting of competent men to discuss the preliminary questions on such a subject. I now submit to your majesty the conclusions drawn from these preliminary measures. The most important point being a good financial organization, I have referred to the results shown by the two exhibitions in London and the one in Paris.

In London in 1851, as well as in 1862, the initiative was taken by a number of persons who raised a guarantee fund, upon the faith of which the Bank of England supplied all the necessary funds at a moderate

In England the public willingly pays high charges to procure for itself the means of instruction or to visit institutions devoted to science and art. Thus in London in 1862 a sum of 10,300,000*fr.* was received from 6,000,000 visitors, raised (in very nearly equal proportions), first, by the *minimum* entrance fee of 1*s.*

(lf. 25c.); and, secondly, by season tickets and entrance fees varying from 2s. 6d. to £1 (3s. 10c. 25f.). In France, until recently, the public were but little inclined to pay or bear such charges. Thus, in Paris in 1855 4,600,000 visitors paid a sum of 3,200,000f. only; the entrance fees at 20 centimes and lf. produced 2,000,000f., while those at 2f. and 3f., with the sale of season tickets, produced but 600,000f. No doubt better results may be expected in 1887; peace will be more fruitful than the war which was raging in 1855: the error incident

The financial success of 1851 was caused by circumstances which evidently will not occur again. The demands of the exhibitors for space were then satisfied by a building of 71,000 square metres; but in 1862 even an area of 120,000 square metres was much too small that the French exhibitors received hardly half the amount of space which they required. The requirements of exhibitors of all nations have thus augmented, while public curiosity has remained stationary. These two tendencies foreshadow a considerable deficit in all future exhibitions: and it can

In London, at the two preceding exhibitions rewards of no intrinsic value were given to the exhibitors. In France, ever since the institution of exhibitions, silver or gold medals have always been awarded in addition to the bronze medals. I think it will be well to continue this custom, and even that it will be desirable to augment the sum devoted to prizes given

The utility of exhibitions has been clearly demonstrated by the considerations put forth in the report which my predecessor had the honour to submit to your Majesty, and upon which the decree of the 22nd of June, 1863, was founded. Upon referring to these considerations, I find that the State and the city of Paris have a sufficient interest in the realisation of your Majesty's idea to justify their participation in such an expenditure by means of a subsidy. This subsidy, limited to 12,000,000*fr.*, would be divided in

its benefits, would find themselves at the same time both taking part and interest in the only way which the customs of our country permit at present, in its organization, and in the chances, either adverse or happy, which it may offer in a financial point of view. It would be both a first step made in the direction of the initiative undertaken by our neighbours with so much firmness and success, and a homage rendered to the spirit of association.

Queen, was most graciously signed her wish to erect a memorial stone or cross over the remains of her royal ancestor, James III., and his Queen, Margaret of Denmark. The wish of her Majesty was brought before the Stirling Town Council, who at once, and with the greatest pleasure, unanimously assented to the pious and thoughtful desire of the Queen. During the excavations several large oaks were found in one of the foundations. These were carefully removed and placed in the tower. Having lain for 700 years in a wet soil, the oak had become of a fine black color.

clerks, who took the Western walk, was discovered to be missing with \$17,000. Rewards were offered and the town placarded, but all in vain. The next day, however, the note-case arrived from Southampton. The clerk's story was, that on his way through Piccadilly, being seized with a stupor, he had got into a coach in order to secure the money. He had remained insensible the whole journey, and had awoke at Southampton. Mr. Coutts gave him a handsome sum from his private purse, but dismissed him.—*Southey's Register, 1846.*

of drawers, washstands, plate, china, dinner service, and glass, stove, kitchen utensils, andlens, harmonica,

On account of whom it may concern,
 Ex Trebolgan, [redacted] master,
 Damaged by seawater,
 S Nos. 1, 2, 12-22-44 drums cement rods

This very valuable parcel of choice new goods was quite unnecessary, would simply remind the trade that his instructions are imperative. The samples will be on view Monday and, when intending buyers are invited.

received instructions to sell by public auction the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 7th August, at 12 o'clock.
The above described block of Southold is 161 ft. x 161 ft.

Capitallists and others are informed that the
of the above lots must be sold to the highest bidd
order of the MORTGAGEES.

The whole of the materials in that extensive known as the Old Brewery. The above was in six lots. Also, About 1200 feet of drossed flagging, and a

...and the ...
...the ...
...the ...

A PARTMENTS—Suite of Apartments for 2 or 3, 187, Premier-terrace, William-street.

A PARTMENTS to LET, unfurnished, with kitchen. Eames, 16, South Head Road.

A PARTMENTS Vacant, superior suite of Rooms, 10 Stanley-street, near Hyde-street, opposite the Grammar School.

A GOOD four-roomed **COTTAGE** to LET, Bussan-street.

BOARD and **RESIDENCE** for Gentlemen, in Little-street, near Pitt-street. Terms, 10s. per week.

BOARD and **RESIDENCE**, at No. 9, Coleridge-street, near Herald Office.

BOARD and **RESIDENCE**. 4 and 6, Bligh-street.

BOARD and **RESIDENCE** for a married couple or gentleman. 3, Devonshire-terrace, William-street.

COMFORTABLE Furnished Apartments vacant, with optional, 130, Wollomoolloo-street.

COMFORTABLE Board and Residence, at 4 Home, 14, Jamieson-street.

LIBERAL Board.—Family Residence to 127, Pitt-street.

and paddock. T. T. Smith, builder, opposite
REGENTVILLE, PENRITH. — To LET
STRAM WOOLLEN FACTORY and
MILL PREMISES, with immediate possession;
 further particulars apply on the premises.
ONE or Two Gentlemen can be accommodated
BOARD AND RESIDENCE, 155, Phillip
PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, in
 through-street, opposite St. James's School.
SPACIOUS and airy APARTMENTS to LET
 Castlereagh-street, opposite St. James's School.
SPACIOUS OFFICES to LET at a low price.

S TORES to LET, in Sumner-street, adjacent to
H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, having each three
and built of stone. A. I. Bray, Convent.

T O LET, excellent family 11-roomed HOUSE,
Wynyard-square, now occupied by Mrs. Dock. L.

T O LET, a genteel Family RESIDENCE.
Mr. J. S. Jones, Derwent-street, Globe.

T O LET, a COTTAGE of six rooms, garden,
dock, &c., near BUTTAGE Station. Marys's

T O LET, desirable Residence, good accommodation,
Refuge.

TO LET, six-roomed HOUSE, George-street, next to Mr. Spencer's.

TO LET, in Agency row, Yung-st., a HOUSE, 10 rooms, kitchen, and cellar. C. H. Long, 103, Market-st.

TO LET, No. 4, HOLLER TERRACE, Globe-street.

TO LET, in Gloucester-street North, a HOUSE containing 8 rooms and kitchen. P. Farrelly, near the corner of Gloucester-street.

TO LET, the best paying HOTEL in Pin-street, Levin, 144, King-street.

TO LET, a first-class HOTEL, situate in Cassel-street, near the corner of Gloucester-street.

TO LET, a SHOP, near a COTTAGE, Brickfield-hill; near street. S. Levin, 144, King-street.

TO LET, furnished, a COTTAGE, with stores, Apply at 38, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff.

TO LET, a House of three rooms, with water. A. Steel, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, adjoining N.H.R. Company's Warehouse, STORE, rent, 30s week. P. Talbot, 117, Park-street.

TO LET, at Burwood, two COTTAGES, with a Seal, George-street, Sydney.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street, Paddington, a family in COTTAGE. W. Taylor, Sussex-street.

TO LET, near William-street, a six-roomed HOUSE of harbour. Pierce, agent, Stanley-street.

TO LET, a four-roomed HOUSE, 251, Sumner-street, near Bathurst-street; good yard; rent, 15s.

TO LET, THE OLD SHIP INN, Clarence-street, a snug business. Apply to John Solomon, and 309, George-street.

TO LET, No. 185, North-terrace, Macquarie-

TO LET, with immediate possession, the large and comfortable family residence, No. 2, College-buildings, J. A. Hunter, Esq., containing four apartments. Apply to the
Dr. Lang.

TWO or four Gentlemen may meet with every convenience in the well-furnished BEDROOMS and BATHS on reduced terms. Address English, Mr. Lawley, Hunter-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, in Mylne's-lane, Cumberland-street, a comfortable family residence, with or without coach-house and stable.

TO LET, Upper Paddington, Piper and Nelson opposite Giles's, a four room COTTAGE, in servants' and store room, paddock, garden, and laque in view; or 413, Castlemore-street, rent £1. 10s. 6d. per week.

TO LET, one or two Suites of APARTMENTS furnished or unfurnished, in a private family house, to be seen on application to the Address in reference and particulars, B. A., Post Office, Sydney.

TO BE LET, in Castlemore-street South, near Haymarket, SHOP, containing 5 rooms, 1 kitchen, oven, and large yard. Apply to Billyard and solicitors, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, 792, George-street, those spacious
MISES at present occupied by M. Desjardins.
Immediate possession can be given. Apply to J. Y.
256, Elizabeth-street South.

TO LET, the upper part of the dwelling-house, M.
Bridge-street, containing 6 rooms, with use of
and kitchen on ground floor; large yard and stable.
to A. Cubitt, Bridge-street.

TO LET, furnished, for six or seven months, the
14th instant, Mr. W. S. Lyster's private house,
98, Holborn-street, at Elvy and Co.'s Mould
rooms, 321, George-street.

FRANK LUTY, at 6, QUEEN-STREET, EDINBURGH.

TO LET, first bargain, **SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE FAMILY HOTEL**, now in full trade. The of the interior thoroughly repainted and decorated in the best manner. To competent persons this is an opportunity.

TO LET, in the township of Camdon, a commercial **FAMILY RESIDENCE**, at present occupied by J. R. B. and Co., consisting of a large room with a billiard table, a dining room, a kitchen, and a parlour, with apartments, smoking, and an out-house, &c. There is a large tank of water laid on to the bath.

TO LET, one of those two semi-detached COTTAGE RESIDENCES, situate in Ocean-street, Woodlaur and near to Mr. Gorman's, containing 8 rooms and offices. Rent, to a good tenant, moderate. Apply to Mr. Gorman, 100 COTTAGE, situate in Ocean-street, Woodlaur; most pleasantly situated. Rent, per week.

Apply to Mr. Treve, 300, George-street.

TO LET, an old-established PUBLIC-HOUSE, at Rodden, together with license and goodwill, fittings, &c. The house was expressly built for public sale.

W
Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

S
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD
ADVERTISEMENTS received by
Gordon and Gotch, 281, George-street, opposite R
street.

W. B. Lee, Lower George-street.
F. Lister, Upper South Head Road.
Thos. Pierce, Yurong and Stanley sts., Woolloom.
P. Davey, opposite Central School, Paddington.
J. Massey, grocer, Balmalm.
W. West, Newtown and Cook's River.
Joseph Hinchcliff, Waterloo.
William C. Leslie, Circulating Library, Parramatta.
W. K. Davey, Boot Warehouse, North Shore.
W. Hoqan, tobacconist, King-street East.

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